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Volumes IX and X contain documents relating to the years 1860 to 1880. The introduction to these two volumes was written jointly by Professor Commons and Mr. Andrews. The authors have a clear conception of the relative importance of the events of this period, and this introduction of thirty-two pages must be highly appreciated by every student of the complicated questions to which the general name "labor movement" is applied. These were the twenty years during which the present industrial processes were being adopted and during which the present-day economic and social philosophy was being formulated. The documents contained in these volumes must be read by everyone who would understand the labor movement of to-day.

The editors and publishers are to be congratulated upon the successful completion of this highly important work. Professor Commons and his associates have given an immense amount of time and effort to the collection, transcription and publication of rare and almost inaccessible material. These volumes provide a foundation upon which may be constructed an interpretative history of the labor movement in the United States.

EMORY R. JOHNSON.

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**Duncan, John C.** *The Principles of Industrial Management.* Pp. xviii, 323. Price, \$2.00. New York: D. Appleton & Co., 1911.

The purpose of the book, as stated in the preface, is to give a scientific treatment of industrial management suited for a text-book in schools and colleges. The work is divided into three parts: the first dealing with the economic environment; the second with the equipment of the plant, and the third with its organization and management.

The first part of the volume presents the problems which confront the manufacturer in determining upon the selection of his plant location. It outlines the theory of plant location, pictures the ideal situation and upon this basis endeavors to show the relative weight which should be attached to the various factors entering into the calculation.

The second portion of the book is given over largely to the factors determining plant layout, the differences which various types of industries introduce into plant structure; the importance of fire precaution in factory layout and structure; the value of providing attractive quarters for workers and the power problem.

The discussion of organization and management in part three centers about the various types of organization, the influence of different classes of labor upon organization; the systems of wage payment; the records of employees; time recording systems; raw materials, finished product and equipment accounting.

Covering such a wide field, it is obviously impossible for the author to make a minute study of any particular portion of the subject. As a text-book for schools and colleges it is an acceptable work, which will, no doubt, be gladly received by the teaching profession. Dr. Duncan's discussion of

the subject is illustrated by a multitude of references to the experience of the largest plants in the country.

THOMAS CONWAY, JR.

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*Essays in American History.* Dedicated to Frederick Jackson Turner. Pp. vii, 293. Price, \$1.50. New York: Henry Holt & Co., 1910.

This volume of essays is in the nature of a *Festschrift*, being a tribute offered during the recent winter to "Frederick Jackson Turner, teacher, scholar and friend," on the occasion of his presidency of the American Historical Association by several of his former students.

The ten contributors, who are all now college teachers, represent that considerable body of those, "who as students have felt the stimulus of Professor Turner's personality and who under his guidance have learned the method of the craft." Professor G. S. Ford in his felicitous introduction points out that this form of a testimonial was chosen as the more fitting one, as "it preserves and transmits that part of a scholar's work, which is hardest to measure and record—his power to kindle his spirit and his love of scholarship in other men."

Of the ten essays more than half, as might naturally be expected from those who had been privileged to follow the inspiring lectures of the "Historian of the West," deal with different phases of western history. These are contributed by Professors Mathews, Schafer, James, Becker, Hockett and Buck, and their subjects vary from the "Activities of the Congregational Church West of the Mississippi" and "Problems of the Northwest in 1779" to the "Independent Parties in the Western States, 1873-1876." Of the remaining essays, two by Professors Ambler and Phillips, deal with certain phases of Southern political history, and the last two by Professors Robertson and Reinsch relate to South American diplomacy and history.

All save one of the essays are fully documented, the statements of the text are substantiated by a wealth of notes and citation, and present in readable and scholarly form the results of extended research upon the chosen themes. The one unique contribution is the exceedingly brilliant essay by Professor C. L. Becker, simply entitled "Kansas." This is an essay rather than a historical narration, an interpretation of the spirit and determination that actuated the pioneers and settlers of Kansas, a presentation of the ideals and an explanation of the enthusiasm that characterizes its present citizens. There is a rare charm, quiet humor and fine literary quality that lend unusual interest and distinction to this paper.

To the student of party history, Mr. H. C. Hockett's interesting contribution on "Federation and the West," and Dr. U. B. Phillips' illuminating and scholarly review of "The Southern Whigs" will make an especial appeal; while to one interested in diplomacy, Professor Schafer's paper on "Oregon Pioneers and American Diplomacy," and Dr. Robertson's "Beginnings of Spanish-American Diplomacy" will be of decided value. Professor Reinsch, the well-known writer on world politics, contributes some valuable suggestions in his "Notes on the Study of South American History." Limitations